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CURRENT OF THE DISCIPLIS—Lecture.
CRICKERING HALL—Concert.
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Roberts reports continuou fighting near Cabul. == Stringent official regulations have been aurounced at St. Petersoure. - The Porte appeals to the Albanians to agree to the surrender of Gusinje. In Ireland, Lord Fermoy has been knocked senseless by a blow from an evicted tenant.

DOMESTIC. -The selections for Governor Cornell's military staff are announced. = General Grant received public honors in Philadelphia yesterday. === Mr. Winton, president of Second National Bank of Scranton, Penn. and three relatives are charged with conspiracy to defraud the bank of \$135,000. The Chicago Mining Board began business yesterday. - Iwenty members of the Republican National Committee have reached Washington; Mr. Cameron is making a vigorous canvass for the chairmanship.

CONGRESS.-In the Senate, a petition was pr sented from soldlers of the late war, asking for the difference between the actual and the face value at the time of payment of the money in which they were paid, with interest; Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, proposed an amendment to Mr. Bayard's Currency bill, postponing the date of operation January 1, 1885; Mr. Voorhees asked for an investigation of the Southern pegro exodus. === Among the bilis introduced in the House were: Granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors of the late war, regulating the counting of votes for President, relating to the crime of polygamy, and providing for the purchase

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Volkmers were sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment yesterday, Captain Williams was transferred to the Street Cleaning Department, - Two of the Brooklys gas companies voted in favor of consolidation. Some of the awards were appounced at the Dairy Fair. \_\_\_ A Coroner's jury declared the origin of the Cannon-st. fire to be unknown. === Details of the conspiracy in the Lewis will case in Hoboken were given. == The Long Island Synod considered the Talmage case, Weslevan Alumni had a reunion. New-England Society elected officers. ==== Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 88.41 cents. Stocks quiet, but lower, and closing wenk.

THE WEATERS.-TRIBUNE local observations inflicate clear, breezy and cooler weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 48°; lowest, 37° average, 42°.

The conferences of the stockholders in Brooklyn gas companies show an opposition In some of them to the scheme of consolidation and monopoly, for which we were hardly prepared. Some of the stockholders, it seems, think they would be better off without the consolidation. This will scarcely reconcile the gas-consumers to the consolidation, but it may diffuse the impression that the companies are reasonably successful monopolies as they

The singularly vile story of the attempt to poison Blair, which has occupied the attention of the Court of General Sessions for several days, ended yesterday in a most sentence of twelve years' imprisonment for each of the Volkmers, one of whom will be sent to the State Prison, the other to the Penitentiary. Meanwhile their intended victim, who must be regarded as almost equally contemptible, has probably been glad to slink | the Democracy unless they assumed the power out of the public notice.

Seven thousand soldiers of the late war have retually signed a petition to Congress, setting forth the fact that they were paid for their services in decreeinted paper, that tayment, of the bondholder in this depreciated currency, it has been declared, would be "dishonesty and repudiation," and that they consider themselves entitled, there-that they consider themselves entitled. We do not care to diseass here the wisdom of a higher tariff rate on race, or the paperatus promptly and expertly. We have often had occasion to commendation, handling the remarkable and would be management to conduct a basic of the common a frauds and marderous violence, a taking the peculiar food of the paperatus promptly and expertly. We have often had occasion to commend the management to conduct a basic of the apparatus promptly and expertly. We have often had occasion to commend the management to conduct a basic or the potential that they were paid for their department of the Government service; but in time of a shipwreck it is the individual course of "Les Cloches and the common of this promptly and expertly. We have often had occasion to commend the management to conduct a basic of the apparatus promptly and expertly. We have often had occasion to commend the management to conduct a basic of the paperatus promptly and expertly. We have often had occasion to commend the management to conduct a basic of the paperatus promptly and expertly. We have often t

greenbacks and gold at the time of payment with compound interest. It is a little mortifying to think that even this number of our late soldiers signed such a document, utterly disregarding the fact that in both cases the Government simply kept the contract which it had made with willing persons. Not even Mr. Voorbees approved the petition, but his comment upon it was made in his ablest and most despicable the use? Weed, therefore, caused the manner.

Captain Williams has before him now the opportunity of his life. He has been transferred by the Police Board to the command of the Street-Cleaning Bureau. Let him conduct that bureau with real efficiency, and his position in the community will be immeasurably improved. It is true that he has now been acquitted upon all the charges brought against him, and he is in fairness entitled to a clean reputation. But, whether justly or not, a large propertion of the community look upon him with undiminished suspicion and dislike. Let him show that he can and will manage this bureau honestly and economically, and above all succeed in cleaning the streets-for the city has reached a point where the cost of getting rid of the dirt seems of little consequence-and the Captain's critics will be disarmed. To be an efficient head of one bureau in a department by no means proves that the incumbent has done his whole duty in another; but a sound record in his new place will leave no excuse for doubting the fairness of his recent vindications. One thing is requisite, however -that he shall have a fair chance. He should have, practically, all the responsibility of the Bureau, and all the credit he can get. The severest of his critics are strongest in the belief that he is a man of robust energy, and it may be that he would actually clean the streets. In that case the once-berated Williams will be a fit subject for a public dinner and a monument.

The outlook for the defeat of the street-

railroad schemes which now threaten some of our principal down-town streets, is not cheering. A few hours may work a change for the better in the prospect, but it seems quite as likely to work a change for the worse. It is announced that the Mayor will to-day veto the Chambers-st. railroad bill, but the fear is expressed that the fifteen members of the Board of Aldermen who voted for the measure will now vote to override the veto. If they do, they will consummate one of the most abominable jobs in the recent history of this city. To-day also a number of persons owning large amounts of property upon Broadway meet to discuss the advisability of favoring the construction of a horse-car road upon that street, and if they conclude to support such a movement, to take measures for securing control of the road. We trust they will not meet in the spirit evinced by the chief promoter of the agitation. This gentleman, Mr. James W. Gerard, is so much respected as a citizen that his language, as reported elsewhere, will excite universal astonishment. He tells the people of New-York, not only in substance, but almost in words, that they have no basiness to inquire what the persons who own property on Broadway do with that " What shall be done with Broadway," street. he says, " is entirely a matter affecting those 'owning property there." If this truculent spirit is to animate to-day's meeting, the publie, which has a valid and inalienable right to the preservation of this one avenue, will have as much to fear from the men of wealth as from the political bandits who are trying to get as much booty as they can before being thrust out of the Board of Aldermen by the New Year. If there is to be a horse-car road on Broadway, undoubtedly the mass of citizens would prefer to see the property-owners in control of it; but there cannot be one without great detriment to the city.

# GOING BEHIND THE RETURNS.

It is stated that when the Board of Canvassers assembled the other day at Albany to make the official count and declaration of the votes, Mr. Potter, being consulted as to their right to go behind the returns to correct irregularities, etc., replied that in his opinion they had no such authority. If Mr. Potter this, knowing that the rule of action which he advised would deprive him of his only chance of obtaining the Lieutenant-Governorship, his behavior was most bonorable, as indeed everybody who knows him would expect it to be under all circumstances. We wish his party associates were equally highminded and consistent. They have a dozen different opinions respecting the authority of State canvassers to canvass anything, and are governed in all cases merely by the special exigencies of the situation. In Maine, for example, at the present moment they seem to be going behind the returns to such an extent that there is every prospect of for only \$69,000 more of coin. So long their ciphering away a large Republican majority of the Legislature, and inaugurating a Democratic State administration against the clearly expressed desire of the voters. And in the National campaign of 1876 they maintained in every doubtful State whatever doctrine an inspection of the returns showed them to be convenient. In at least one State they held two contradictory theories of the rights of canvassers at the same time.

In South Carolina, for example, the face of the returns showed the election of the Democratic State ticket, and the election of the Democratic electoral ticket was claimed also by a considerable majority. It was the policy of the Democratic leaders, therefore, to insist that the canvassers had no "judicial 'powers," but were bound to take the figures just as they stood in the county returns, and declare the result of the tabulation. General (now Senator) Gordon, who was managing their case at Columbia, telegraphed to Manton Marble at Tallahassee to "have Democratic "attorneys" in Florida "take ground that any "statute conferring judicial powers on State "Board is unconstitutional." That, he added, was the line the party had taken in South Carolina; and he had telegraphed the same advice to New-Orleans, Marble answered: "Thanks; yes, will use "if expedient." But in Florida it proved not to be expedient. The interest of satisfactory manner. The climax was a the party required that the Board should have authority to go behind the returns. There were only three members on the Canvassing Board; one was a Democrat; the agents of Mr. Tilden expected to buy another; the majority thus secured could not give the State to to "purge returns." So the theory which General Gordon upheld at Columbia was re-Seven thousand soldiers of the late war have pudiated by Marble and Woolley at Talla-

reached Columbia, he found out that Tilden had not nearly so many votes as had been reported, and that the Constitutional theory which General Gordon was arguing in the State Supreme Court, while it would save the Governorship for Hampton, would give the electoral votes to Hayes. He expected to buy the Board, but if it could not "go "behind the returns" what would be Democratic counsel suddenly "to change 'front in court," and ask for a writ com manding the Board to exercise the judicial functions which they had just declared contrary to the Constitution. Yet as a genuine "purging" of the returns would defeat not only Tilden but Hampton too, he proposed that the Board should be ordered to purge them only a little! Cantious and moderate man! He would direct the writ as the sportsman aimed his gun, so as "to hit if it was "deer, but to miss if it was a calf."

We trust we shall hear no more about the staunch adherence of the Democratic party to fundamental principles in relation to the powers of Returning Boards. They profess two contradictory doctrines this year, and they professed three in 1876. Whenever the occasion arises they will enlarge their repertory still further; and we have no doubt that Mr. Weed's Great Protean Act will be repeated some day to the delight of the entire party.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF. We print to-day a complete statement of Governor Cornell's selections for his military staff-to be communicated to the Lists Legislature on his taking office. which have previously appeared elsewhere have been more or less incomplete and inaccurate. Of the fourteen names on the list nine are those of gentlemen already identified with military matters, either by service during the war or by connection with the National Gnard, and it may safely be said that the general character of all the gentlemen selected is such as to challenge comparison with any previous organization of a Governor's staff.

We believe that not a single name in the whole number is that of a personal applicant for the place. The office, in every case, seeks the man. The point most likely to provoke criticism in the selections is that we are to be treated to the novelty of a homosopathic physician for Surgeon-General of the State. Governor Cornell is a brave man, but it may well be doubted whether he realizes the extent of the storm he has thus done his best to call down upon his devoted head.

## MR. M'CULLOCH ON SILVER.

The letter of ex-Secretary McCulloch on the Silver question, which is printed to-day, deserves the general attention which it will undoubtedly receive. It is to Mr. McCulloch's credit that ever since he was first entrusted with the charge of the National finances he has steadily pursued a consistent and honorable course which commends itself to-day to the sound judgment of the best men of all parties. His recommendations in respect to silver coinage are entitled to the more consideration because the subject is one which he has frequently treated with decided ability, and because his views are not those of the narrow or uncompromising mono-metallists. He urges that an increased circulation of silver throughout the Union can be secured. not by a law compelling the National banks to keep their reserves in coin, because in that case they would supply themselves with gold, but by a retirement of the small notes of the Government and of the banks.

This recommendation is entirely in accord with the views which THE TRIBUNE has constantly urged for some years past, and there is probably not a financier of experience, nor a capable student of political economy, in this or any other country, who does not see the absolute impossibility of forcing coins into circulation so long as the channels of currency are choked with a superabundance of small notes. It has been pointed out repeatedly that the circulation of such notes in this country is altogether greater than in any other civilized nation. Tables published in the report of Controller Knox show that France has in circulation of notes smaller than \$20 each, three hundred and seventy-pine millions less than this country; that Germany has in circulation of notes less than \$25, five hundred and twenty-six millions less than this country; while the Bank of England issues no notes smaller than \$25 each. By retiring the notes of denominations of less than \$10 each, as Secretary McCulloch suggests, the United States would make room for two hundred and four millions of coin, on the supposition that there is use for either notes or coin of the denominations now in circulation; while France, by a similar change, would make room for barely two millions of coin in addition to that which is now in circulation, and Germany would make room as the money in use for retail dealings and small payments is fully supplied by the excessive issue of legal-tender notes, no reasoning mind can expect that the people will be brought to use coin in any considerable amount. This difficulty is the greater in this country because, on account of the comparative inconvenience of carrying metallic currency, the habits of the people have for several years been strongly in favor of the use of paper in preference.

Mr. McCulloch offers many valuable suggestions in support of this view, and there ought to be in Congress, especially at this time, enough of practical sense to give weight to bis recommendations.

# A SOUTHEEN OPENING.

It will surprise many people to learn from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the normous quantity of 75,824,923 pounds of rice was brought into the United States during the past fiscal year. While sending many kinds of cereals peross the Atlantic by hundreds of ship loads, we are, it seems, bringing one kind across the Pacific for our own consumption to the value of nearly \$3,000,600 a year. This would not be strange if rice were a product unsuited to our climate, but we have a large region of country where it thrives as well as wheat in Minnesota. All along the tidewater r gion from Cape Fear to the Rio Grande it can be raised as easily and abundantly as in Chica and India. Furthermore, we have protected it by our tariff laws to the extent of a duty of 212 cents per pound, which amounts to fully 90 per cent ad valorem. Secretary Sherman, in looking at the suggests that it would bear a heavier duty " withut materially enhancing the cost of living to the general consumer," and significantly refers to the fact that a large part of the rice imported is caten by Chinamen, who have no intention of becoming

well adapted to rice culture. Labor is very cheap there. The culture of the grain requires no great outlay for machinery or implements. The yield is abundant, and the crop as certain as corn. The present market price of 6 to 712 cents per pound ought to be amply remanerative. In addition to the heavy duty, there is in favor of the American producer the cost of over five thousand miles of ocean freightage. And yet we are importing over 75,000,000 pounds annually of this purely agricultural product. Here is a matter which Southern statesmen who fament the poverty of their section would do well to look into. Three millions of dollars a year disbursed along the bays and inlets of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast would support a great many people in comfort.

A municipal election was held last Tuesday in

OF REPAYED LANGUAGE, SPECIAL

Charleston, S. C., which seems to have been highly important if we can judge from the interest which it excited throughout the State. There were three tickets in the field, and the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor received a majority of 640 over the other two, who are characterized respectively as "Independent" and "Boiter." In view of the rather frantic appeals addressed to the electors of Charleston by the entire press of the State to "throttle Independent-"crush disguised Radicalism" and the like, the vote is surprisingly light. The accounts of the election in so cautious a journal as The Charleston News and Courier may throw some light upon Democratic methods and perhaps explain some of the influences which kept so many voters from the polls. "The Democratic tickets," we are told, "were printed on narrow slips of paper nearly as stiff as cardhoard, with a red bar across the back. This enabled the commitfees to keep a tolerably accurate account of the votes received by the Democratic candidates during the progress of the balloting." It will be observed that this device was valuable in several ways. "By noon." we are further told, "it was evident that the prompt arrest of negroes who had registered fraudulently would contine the vote within legitimate bounds. The firmness of the Commissioners of Election and the prompt action of Governor Simpson satisfied the disturbing element that there was nothing to gain by impeding the peaceful conduct of the "The principal thoroughfares, were election." thronged with our country conside and their friends. It should be mentioned that the crowds of visitors from the interior were loud and carnest in their expressions of sympathy with the Democratic cause. They were ready to fight for us if it were necessary. and to vote with us if it were proper. Charleston thanks them." It would be interesting to know whether these guileless lambs from the country were as cordially welcomed by the depraved Inde pendents. The violent classes with Radical sympathics seem to have been thoroughly awed by the promp arrests and the presence of these rural regulators who are so innocently described as "ready to fight for us."

There is no law to prevent Mr. Jefferson Davis man in Illinois," or to a man anywhere else; but neither is there any law to compel him to say the same thing over and over again. The last letter was to the unfortunate person in I'linois aforesaid. In this epistle Mr. Davis expresses, in the most sim ple and innocent manner, his astonishment that the creed of State Rights should be beld as the synonym of a desire to destroy the Union of the Constitution." We do not profess to be experts in that profound and mysterious political philosophy of which Mr. Davis, with many Southern men before him, has been a pundit; but we are inclined to think that the problem may be solved without much wrestling by those who remember certain facts of recent history. One reason why people suspect those Southerners who so constantly talk about State Rights of having designs upon the Union is, that from time immemorial those who have so talked have usually talked themselves into nullification. Mr. Calhoun, for ince, did that same theoretically, as Davis did practically. It never could have entered into the head of any other than a Southern abstractionist, that the true way to weaken the power of the General Government was to put it upon its defence for life or death. That is what Mr. Davis did. If the States have lost any old rights, if the General Government has assumed any new ones, if there has been any tendency to cantralization, no man is more entirely responsible for the change than Colonel Jefferson Davis. He was not willing to leave matters where they were. He endeavored to sweep away all checks and compromises and balance course which for a time rendered the State organizations comparatively, though only comparatively, unimportant. "State Rights" do "mean secession" when secession is resorted to by their avowed and noisiest champions. Mr. Davis's notion of such rights is quite incompatible with anything like a Federal Union-a notion to which doubtless be is still affectionately attached, in spite of all his talk-

ing and writing. A great man in his way departed this life in Lon don yesterday-that eminent personage, Calcraft, the hangman, who for forty-six years vindicated the majesty of British law by executing certain of its violators. We do not know that Calcraft ever did any other important work except that upon the seaffold, but the fact that for nearly half a century he was employed in such service attests his character as a neat and judicious operator. He exercised his functions all over the Kingdom, and was perfeetly well known, though not so entirely beloved. If capital ponishment be necessary, as the whole civilized world seems to think, then a hangman is necessary; and any odium cast upon him on account of his calling is merely traditional and considerably unjust. The business is, it is true, rather a grim one, but no odium ever appertamed to it in this country, where it is usually performed by the sheriff, who is ex-officio a gentleman. Mr. Calcraft was not a literary man, and it is hardly to be hoped that he ha left memoirs, but he might have helped to compile a curious and interesting book. He has assisted at the departure of many remarkable men and women-for murderers, fortunately, are still remarkable in this world, and it is to be hoped are growing more so. This functionary, just dead, could have told us how this culprit behaved in his extremity, or what the other said by way of bidding the world farewell. Calcraft used to travel up and down the country with a bag containing the apparatus of the ceremony; and possibly there were those who were squeamish about riding in the same railway carriage with him; but now that he is gone, we suppose that it will be admitted that a hangman may be a clever fellow, not altogether devoid of moral graces. We have had so many blundering executions in this country that we really need an artist in the line ourselves.

The practical value of the apparatus now in use by the Life-Saving Service was tested last Sunday in the rescue of the crew of the Artie Garwood, at Long Branch, Three of the men were on the main-mast, and were saved by a breeches buoy, a line having been sent to them by firing a mortar. The breeches buoy somewhat resemble the Paul Boyton swimming suit, with which we are all familiar. It and the tine can only be serviceable to men in possession of their minds and the use of their bands. The rest figures showing the large imports of this article, of the crew were in the rigging at the other end of the vessel, half and helpless; they were rescued by a life-hoat. The life-saving crew, we learn from private sources, were on hand at the first intimation of danger, and worked in a beating storm with a courage and We do not care to discuss here the wisdom skill worthy of all commendation, handling the

does not lessen the praise due to their skill and bravery. The soldier who fights, or the officer who wins a battle, is paid; but we do not recken our debt to them in dirty dollars.

The short and pleasant speech made by Mr. Joseph W. Harper, jr., at the Holmes Breakfast, contained a defence, equally entertaining and sensible, of the habit of admiration which Mr. Harper rightly believes to be the indication of a good head and a good heart. There is not a more detestable fool than the man who saunters through the world and finds nothing in it to wonder at or applaud. There is not a more incompetent critic than the one who is never cordial in praise. "The peculiar province of the New-Yorker," savs Mr. Harper, " is to admire," and he pressed the application by a graceful allusion to the New-York habit of admiring Boston. Mr. Harper is quite right. There are to more appreciative people in the world than New-Yorkers, and none who are so little afraid of admitting that they are delighted.

That lost Bayard boom may turn up in the Dead Letter Office collection.

Tilden's health is officially declared to be remark ably robust. This, with the known corpulency of the barrel, ought to show the anti-Tildenites the blind folly of accumulating any more crow.

The last chapter of the Yazoo tragedy cannot be written yet. The news comes from Mississippi that the refusal of the Grand Jury to indict Barks dale has had the effect to make him a formidable candidate for the United States Senatorship. This is not at all unlikely. South Carolina sent the bero of the atrocious Hamburg massacre to the Senate, and why shouldn't Mississippi reward in the same way the "noble and chivalrous son" who destroyed a whole Independent party by shooting its leader in the back! It marder is not to be punished in Yazoo, let it be rewarded, of course.

Perhaps the statesman of the period will be less flabby after he is braced up with a few good holiday

By the way, where is the eruptive Mullet ! A few ninutes of old fashioned sputtering from him would furnish a welcome pepper-sauce flavor to the some what flat holiday politics.

The Debt Ordinance in Louisiana has not been de feated after all, and the blight of repudiation settles down upon that State also. The Republicans fought it manfully, as the small majority in its favor shows. The full vote for Governor gives a Democratic majority of 30,751, while the majority for the repudiating Debt Ordinance is only 13.976. The new Constitution has a majority of 59,072. The organs of the repudiators make unavailing efforts to prove that the ordinance does not authorize repudiation, by saying that the State merely declares to its creditors: "This much we an and will pay; we pay no more because we can-out." If this were true it would be no excuse, but it is not true. The State is able to pay its debts, only it lacks the disposition.

It cannot be said any longer that no one has ever peen bold enough to ask General Grant if be is a candidate for a third term. A number of newspaper correspondents gathered around him in a railway from writing now and then a solemn letter to a carlast week, and among other questions put to him was this: "General Grant, will you be th nam was this: "General Grant, will you be the next President?" Before he could answer some one said: "It will be so if the newspapers have the deciding of it. Most of them have said so already." The General puffed quietly at his cigar and said: "I am going to Philadelphia now. We have had a very pleasant trip, and as this is a pleasure trip, those questions don't enter into it."

Thurman is clearly the best behaved corpse his party. He doesn't even wiggle a too.

A recent visitor to Cipher Alley called the Sage's attention to one of Hendricks's thousand declarations that he would not consent to accept a nomina tion for Vice-President. The comment came quick, and in a shrill, high voice: "I don't care anything about that. He said before he would not take the second place, but he did?" Precisely: Hendricks always begins to run for an office by declining it vocaferously in advance.

Alexander Stephens has a small opinion of Bayard's scheme for stealing the Republican hardmoney thunder. He says Bayard is trying to hatch the Republicans' eggs, but he can't do it because they are addled and can't be hatched by anybody. The man who is most likely to carry off the Demo cratic nomination is Tilden, Mr. Stephens thinks, All the inside men are for Tilden, and when the All the inside men are for fulden, and when the time comes he will be found on top. "He is playing pessum now; but he is pot dead, by any means. He is working for a purpose, and knows how to accomplish it." A good many other Democrats are beginning to discover the same deep game of "possum," and to reach the same onclusion which Mr. Stephens has arrived at. As for those fat-seeing prophets who discovered that the November elections are the same of the same conclusion. killed Tilden, they are at present deeply ab-

Oregon says it has room for a quarter of a million of colored men. Shade of Cronin's Electoral Col-lege of One, why doesn't somebody yell "Fraud"?

# MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

THE JOSEFFY CONCERT. A placard at the door of Chickering Hall last night informed the assembling crowd that in consequence

of the sickness of Mr. Joseffy the promised concert could not take place, and that the money would be returned to the ticket-holders in the morning. It was learned afterward that the sickness was a sudden and severe attack of neuralgia. The first concert will be given Wednesday afternoon. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Verdi is going to Paris to direct the rehear-

sals of "Aida," which is to be brought out at the Opera in February. Madame Nilsson, Faure & Lorrain, of the

Opera, will sing in opera at Monaco, the season to begin January 24to, 1830. "Oberon" was recently revived at Her Majesty's Theatre in London, with Pappenheim and Fancelli in the principal rôles.

Mr. John P. Smith's company of " Tourists " in "The Pullman Palace Car" will come back to

WilhelmJ, Vogrich and Mme. Salvotti have oft Chicago for a Southern tour. Mme. Salvotti, who erful soprano voice, used to sing in this city a

John T. Raymond has been acting at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, for two weeks, and has appeared "Wolfert's Roost." "My Son," "Risks," and

Sir Julius Benedict, seventy-five years of age. is about to complete the century by taking a young wife of twenty-five or so. She is attractive, highly cuiti-

Mr. Max Strakosch's season in New-Orleans opened brilliautly, the advance sale of subscriptions for the season having been unprecedentedly large. All through the West the musical critics apoke most kindly of Mr. Strakosch, and especially well of Madame Theresa Singer. "Paul et Virginie" is to be revived at the

new Opera Populaire, where it was first brought on when that establishment was known as the Theatre Lyrique, and Vizentini was the director. The great trouble seems to be to find any one to replace Heilbronn & Capoul. Albani is in Florence, singing at the Pagli-

ane. It was in that city that she won her first triumples, though not at the Pagliano but at the more far Pergola, which is now closed. She goes next week to Nice and thence to Brus-cla, where she is to sing in "Lehengrin" and "Hamlet." Maurice Dengrement, the twelve-year-old

boy whose playing of the Mendelsechn violin concerto at a recent Crystal Paluce concert took all London by storm, is said to be coming to this country pert year Nothing like his performance had been heard since Vicuxtemps's debut in the same piece and the same place twenty-five years before. His photographs show him a charming-looking fittle fellow in Knickerbockers, with a refined, intelligent and sympathetic face, and hushy,

Mrs. Weldon, famous for her connection with Gouned and the score of "Polyeucte," recently gave a concert in London, when she was announced to appear as singer, accompanist and conductor. Those the came for a tark, however, went away disappointed. The sang well and accompanied well, and though it was the first time she had ever conducted, she did it with de-traination, calmess and intelligence. She has accepted an engagement to conduct a band and chorus at the

the right of translation and reproduction in this country. He would then not only put money in his our purse, but give a torogni componer the rare pleasure of enjoying some of the truits of his labor gathered is this country.

### PERSONAL.

Governor Robinson and his daughter intend

stay during next month in this city. State Senator W. W. Astor has become the

mant of the Austin monaton in Albany. Mr. John W. Garrett, who has been elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the twenty-second time, is said to control more than 3,000 miles of steel.

M. Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, is now astructing in Paris a class of seven Americans, Messes, Dannat, Shields, Brakespeare, Turner, Encke, Weldon

At the reinterment on Saturday of the remains of John Randolph of Roanoxe, one of the pall-searers, Judge Hunter Marshall, was a survivor of those who witnessed Randolph's first burial under the pin free at Ronnoke in 1833. Judge Marshall was then a child, taken by his father to the funeral.

The malarial fever from which Bishop Gilpert Haven is suffering is said to have crept into his system during his visit to Liberia two years ago. The resent attack is a very severe one. Eusbop Haven nas een a hard-working church official. Since his appet nent he has travelled to Mexico, to Africa, through the continent of Europe and in Great Britain; has been over the Rocky Mountains twice, and has visited Lower California (whence he has just returned), and has done if this to addition to his rogular visitation of local insti-lutions and conferences.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams is the owner of a very full collection of books on the coin moneys of ancient and modern times. Mr. Adams's own purchases with those of his father and grandfather, form a splendid library, which is lacking only in scientific works. Among other Bostonians, Mr. Robert Winthrop may be montioned as the possessor of a floe library, every book of which is a valuable one. Dr. Bartol has an excellent working library, and is very amiable in lending his books to less fortunate readers. Mr. Henry James, sr., has a delightful library, every book in which the owner has becused. The books are cheffy philosophical and historical, and aggregate about 4,000 volumes.

Of Senator T. F. Bayard at home, a correspondent of The Boston Globe says: "In his family Senator Bayard is the model husband and the model father. His wife and his children are his jewels, and he cherishes them with a true father's love and care. His family are his companions, and when he is not engaged in his public duties at the Capitel, you are almost sure to find him with his family at home. The Bayards live very unpretentiously here at Washington, in a plain, brick man-non, large and roomy. The house is furnished with a view to the comfort of the inmates rather than as an exhibition of the wealth of its owner, and therein It differs from the homes of most wealthy men here in walls are rare rather than numerous; the furniture is showy. A favorite rendezvous of the Senator's is the dining-reem—n large, substantial room with a great, hospit-able open dining-table and cheerful open grate fire always burning on the hearth in cold weather, and a solid, suboking side-board, the lock of which is never stantial-looking side-board, the lock of which is never turned, and which never seems to be barren of good cheer. Here the Senator likes to gather about him his friends, both public and private, and there is rarely a day. I have during the seaston of Congress, when Senstor Egyard does not have one or more bothle neen to dine with him. After dinner, he delights to sit in this om and cast with his guests on the various topics of terest of the day. He is an inveterate talker, and, when warmed up upon a question of public importance, is apt to do three quarters or seven-eighths of the talk-LONDON, Dec. 15 .- The letter from Vera

Sassuitten, which was contained in a revolutionary paper smuggled from Switzerland into Russia, explains that her attempt to kill General Trepoff was made under orders from the Revolutionary Committee. Several persons, including two women, drew lets as to who should kill M. Trepoff, and Vera Sassulitch drew the task.

## GENERAL NOTES.

A TRIBUNE subscriber living in Newtown Penn., noticing a paragraph in relation to cylindrical ratiway cars, writes: "Some twenty-five years ago a Maryland man conceived this same idea. He had his car made, and loaded it with bitumipous coal, on the Baltimore and Ohio Baltroad. It came through all right, only that, when it was opened at Baltimore, the coal was an impalpable powder. It never made its second trip."

A Paris schoolgirl, the daughter of a baker, was extremely studious, and had been working hard in order to pass an examination. Her parents insisted upon her following their trade-a course to which she was averse-and told her that she could not go to school any longer. One morning a fortnight ago she rose and denly in school and asked the lady-principal to kiss her. as she was going away. The teacher told her to remain until the close of school, but the girl persisted in going, that an hour afterward she was found in a closet, shot through the heart, with a revolver lying by her side.

One of the most accomplished women in Paris fifteen years ago was Mme. O'Connell. She was the daughter of a chocolate manufacturer of Bertin, had a taste for painting, and studied at Brussels, where she practising fencing and arranging duels. Her salon was one of the most brilltant in Parts and was frequented by artists, authors and people of culture. The whirling of time has move I round. She is now leading among the indigent lunative in the Ville Evrard Asylum near Paris.

A respectable citizen of Dayton, Ohio, is represented as sitting down before a cheerful grate fire to read the morning newspaper, The Democrat, when suddenly his chair was well-nigh knocked from under bim, and all the furniture in the room was shaken with extreme violence. This anomalous proceeding was sup-plemented by knockings on doors and spirit rappings of various kinds. The next morning the scene was recarious kinds. The next informing the scene was re-enacted, and, again, on the third day. A medium was hired to expiain the mystery, and the following message was dictated by the spirit of the late Senator Morton: "What the devil do you mean by that infernel story of yours about my read-ing to you my carefully prepared speech on the nances in Room 36 of the Ebbitt House! Was it not enough that I should have been so abused by my enemies, while hobbling around upon the earth, without having my friends turn upon me after I had left them! Everybody knows I never read my speeches to anybody. What do you know about Indiana, anyhow! You attend to your business and I will take care or Indiana." This ingestions fiction is rounded off by the assertion that the message is in the handwriting of the War Governor, and has been identified by experts.

The work of the New-York Association for

Improving the Condition of the Poor is so systematic, ntelligent and important that the thirty-sixth annual report, which has just been issued, merits the attention of all who are interested in practical benevolence. A summary of the year's work shows the total number of amilies relieved to have been 11,122. In many cases relief was given more than once to the same family, so that this total does not represent the number of separate amilies who were sided. The latter is estimated round numbers at 5,000 families, or, allowing five to each family, about 20,000 persons. The total amount of relief afforded was \$21,694, almost wholly in grocertes with less than \$2,000 for coal and shoes, and \$1,582 in cash, for rent, medicines, moving expenses, taking arti-cles from pawn, etc. This total represents a little over \$4 for each family, or about one week's support. The figures are important as showing the actual number of applicants for aid, and how much benefit can be ren-dered by a moderate outlay. They also contradict the exaggerated statements made every Winter about the ast multitude of persons who are in want in the me tropolis, and prove that the normal number of the desti-tute is not alarmingly great. About one-half of the re-port is devoted to an account of the regular work per-formed during the year. The other half is taken up-with a history of the Tenemeat-House Reform, in which the association has taken an active and important share.

# PUBLIC OPINION

The Administration may finally decide the man of all others yet mentioned best fitted to be ent to Russia is Charles Francis Adams, on account of the climate.—{N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)

We do not understand what is the matter ith Ben Hill. Someoody is restraining him. The Re-obligans mucht to lock into this and like a small boy with Ben Hill. Someoody is restraining him. The sublicans ought to lock into this and hire a small o cut the tether.—[Burlington Hawk Eye (Rep.)

The North does not hate the South; but it does doubt its conservatism. The South is revolutionary at heart, as its whole record shows. The special session of Congress, and the spirit it arouses, alarmed the North much more than any loose financial propositions.

—[Alkany Express (Rep.]

Whatever may have once been the attitude of the men who fought the civil war on the Southern side toward the Federal Union, it is certain that there are now in the country no citizens more devoid of sec-tional prejudices and partisan hostilities than they.— [New-Orleans Times (Dem.)

# A POINT OF GREAT MOMENT.